



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 30.

The radicals and their organs are continually offering, as indisputable proof of the hostility of the South to settlers from the North, the fact that emigrants from the last named section, instead of coming South, almost invariably go to the colder regions of the West. Now, that emigrants rarely come South nobody denies, but everybody, who is at all familiar with the South and the character of its people, does deny that the cause of their not coming is the hostility of the Southern people. The true reasons why emigrants do not come South are the hatred those from the North entertain for the Southern people, and the natural objection those from the North, as well as from abroad, have to employment of the same kind as that in which negroes are engaged, and which they erroneously fear will put them upon an equality with a race they despise. Repeated attempts have been made here to induce gangs of white men recruited in the Northern cities to work in the coal yards, but they have invariably failed, for this reason that though the same men would work as long as employment was offered them in the coal yards of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, they would not work here a week because gangs of negroes were employed in some of the other yards. The negro since the war has been a great drawback to the prosperity of the South, and the present prospects are not indicative of a speedy change for the better.

Great stress is laid by the radicals upon what they are pleased to denominate the impatience of the people of South Carolina and Louisiana in regard to the settlement of their troubles. They say that these troubles, which have existed for eight years, can be allowed to continue a short time longer without producing any very great disastrous effects. But they forget that the last straw broke the camel's back. The sufferings to which the people of those two unfortunate States have been subjected for so long a time have become almost unbearable, and, but for the prudence and discretion of their leaders, would ere this have resulted in a desperate attempt at retaliation. To preach patience to them now is like telling a drowning man that a boat will presently rescue him, or one bleeding to death that a surgeon has been sent for. Both know that the relief will come too late, and so do the people of the Palmetto as well as those of the Pelican State know that unless they are relieved at once of the load that oppresses them the burden will crush them to the ground, never to rise again. Hence, not their impatience, but their anxiety, and if the President really intends to help them his assistance will be of no avail unless it be rendered speedily.

South Carolina.

New York, March 30.—The Times' Washington dispatch says it is probable that Gov. Hampton will be recognized as Governor of the State. President Hayes believes such recognition would benefit South Carolina and be satisfactory to the country generally. At the same time, however, he desires to give this recognition without doing injustice to Governor Chamberlain. One objection which the President favors is that the legislature should be called and that the members of the House whose election is not disputed decide upon the eligibility of the members from Laurens and Edgefield, and that when the Assembly has been so reorganized, it, in conjunction with the Senate, proceed to determine who is Governor of the State. In conversation with the Times correspondent Gov. Hampton expressed his confidence in President Hayes' intentions, and seemed to wish it understood that he expected no formal recognition as Governor. He liked Gov. Chamberlain. Their personal relations had always been friendly, and he believed him an honest man, but he considered himself fairly elected Governor of the State, and conceded nothing. Chamberlain will not give up his office until he is compelled by force to do so. He is still firm in his belief that his case is a just one and he will maintain it to the end. He is perfectly willing to submit to any decision or compromise which may be effected by a tribunal designated by the President.

Foreign News.

The London Times takes a gloomy view of the situation. The Turkish Chamber of Deputies approves the rejection of the terms of the conference. The Pope yesterday received large numbers of visitors. By an order of the Russian government all locomotive and rolling stock purchased by Russian railways must henceforth be manufactured in Russia. This is another heavy blow to German industry. At a fight between Prussian and Russian soldiers at Mayence, forty of the participants were wounded. The United States consul at Acapulco, J. A. Sutor, has been put in prison there for protesting against the arrest of a countryman. The insurance in the island of Kiusiu, Japan, continues. A scandal in Shanghai, China, has been caused by charges made by United States consul general against Geo. S. Seward, his predecessor in office of the liberation of a pirate and murderer from custody for a bribe of \$7,000.

Fire.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 30.—Early this morning fire was discovered in the stables in the rear of the Grant House in this city. By the time the alarm was given to the guests the fire had reached to the top story of the hotel, rushing up the elevator like a furnace. The stairs in the front part of the house were discovered to be on fire simultaneously. The guests and employees all escaped without injury, so far as known, though several were taken from the windows. The fire spread with fearful rapidity and but little furniture was saved. At 3.30 the walls fell in except the main street front which is badly sprung.

Lynched.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, March 30.—Near Walton, Ky., Tuesday night, a negro named Parker Mayo attempted to commit a rape upon the person of a nine-year-old daughter of Wm. Murray, during the absence of her parents. The child was seriously injured. The next day he attempted to rape a farmer's wife residing in the vicinity. At about 2 o'clock this morning his body was found hanging to the limb of a tree, about a mile from the town.

South Carolina.

At the interview between the President and Gov. Hampton, mentioned in yesterday's Gazette, the conversation was of a free and general character. It related primarily to the question as to the probable condition of the State in case the troops should be withdrawn. The points urged by Gov. Hampton and his friends were as follows:

They claimed that there is an imperative necessity for speedy action as the planting interests of South Carolina are in absolute danger of destruction by reason of the present unsettled state of affairs, the labor system being now in process of disintegration, and although the season for planting is already at hand the planters are unable as heretofore to obtain advances of money from merchants and factors, and this disastrous condition of affairs they said would continue until some stable system of government shall have been established. In short, business is paralyzed, and credit almost entirely destroyed throughout the State in consequence of its present unsettled condition. Another reason for speedy action urged by these gentlemen was that "carpet-baggers" and others interested in the perpetuation of the Chamberlain rule were constantly inciting riots and disturbances, and the most assiduous care and forbearance had to be exercised to prevent open breaches of the public peace, and ever present danger being that they might become general throughout the State. Instances and illustrations of this precarious condition of affairs were presented to the President with some particularity and detail.

The remainder of the conversation was mainly directed to the question as to what would be the probable condition of affairs should the troops be withdrawn from the State House, and what line of policy Gov. Hampton intended to pursue in that event. On these points the President was assured that there would be no effort to seize the Capitol by mob violence, and that only legal processes would be resorted to by Gov. Hampton to establish the supremacy of his government.

No formal pledges were asked or given during the interview, but Gov. Hampton emphatically repeated the statements he has heretofore made, that he possesses both the purpose and power to protect all persons and classes alike in their legal and constitutional rights. The President, in reply, stated substantially that it was his purpose to carry out in good faith the promises of his inaugural address, as he was deeply anxious to bring peace and quiet to the distracted portions of the country, and he was satisfied that this result would be attained in a very short time.

During the entire conversation, which lasted several hours, there was no discussion of Chamberlain's right or title to the Governorship, and nothing was said which contemplated his continuing in office, the conversation being almost altogether based upon the assumption of a withdrawal of Federal troops and the relinquishment of the legal questions at issue in the State courts.

Governor Hampton and his friends say they are greatly pleased and encouraged by the interview, and feel confident that the State of South Carolina will soon be relieved of its present political and industrial difficulties.

The delegation appointed by the Charleston Chamber of Commerce accompanied Governor Hampton to Washington and had an interview with the President yesterday evening, and read to him an address setting forth in substance the following points:—

South Carolina was an agricultural State. Upon agriculture all depends, yet plantations everywhere are cultivated half less than last year. Laborers are willing to work, but capitalists are unable to give planters means to employ them, so that blacks and whites alike are affected. If Hampton was recognized confidence would be restored, money employed and all trades revived; but if not soon done it would be too late.

The interests of whites and blacks are the same, and under Hampton all the conditions and aims of the President's inaugural address would be satisfied, and peace, happiness, religion and piety prevail everywhere. Mr. Adger then insisted on the necessity of immediate action, and invited Mr. Tupper, President of the Chamber of Commerce, to communicate his views as to the great detriment being done to the State by the present delay.

Mr. Tupper thereupon set forth the present languishing condition of business growing out of the uncertainty of political affairs in the present and future, and insisted as a representative of commercial interests that nothing but the absolute and universal recognition of Hampton as Governor could give peace and progress to the State.

Mr. Pelger then said that his firm had been induced by the condition of affairs to be unusually cautious in making advances to planters, and that in his opinion the Hampton administration would give peace and ultimate prosperity to the State.

Mr. W. B. Smith then followed, and said that the banking capital of Charleston is not more than one fifth of what it was before the war, and nevertheless, such was the present want of confidence that even that limited capital could not be loaned out satisfactorily, and that the settlement of our political troubles would harmonize the two races and restore lost confidence to the whole people.

Louis D. Desautels then argued that the character of the disturbances in the State required immediate remedy, and demonstrated that Hampton was declared Governor by the only body capable of that act. A large majority of judges in the State had so decided, and Hampton was gradually absorbing the whole power in the State, as evidenced by the payment of voluntary tax, support of public institutions, &c. In conclusion, he said the people would accept no other government than Hampton's. It was that or a territorial condition in South Carolina.

The President said that it might have been supposed that he could have acted earlier, but he could not act until his constitutional advisers had been appointed, and when appointed, he and they were obliged to give attention to vacancies held to exist in the civil service. Most of such vacancies, it was found, could be filled, and his successor would not be embarrassed as he was. He had now reached South Carolina, and was confident his ultimate purposes were the same as those of the country. He had invited Hampton and Chamberlain to Washington as the persons most likely to be able to give an intelligent statement of affairs, and was confident that a satisfactory solution would be found. The whole interview was very pleasant, and the committee were received with marked courtesy by the President. In the course of the interview Mr. Tupper asked the President if he apprehended any difficulties or disorder in the State. The President said he was glad to say he had no such fear. Mr. Tupper then asked if there was any reason for Executive interference to keep the peace and order in South Carolina. The President laughingly said he could not answer such point questions.

The President has not directed an order to be issued withdrawing the troops from Columbia, and it can be further stated on the same authority that as both Governors have now been heard, no executive action will be taken until after the most deliberate consideration.

Gov. Hampton's interview with the President, yesterday, lasted about two hours. The most of the time was spent by Gov. Hampton in giving to the President information relative to the social, political, agricultural and commercial condition of South Carolina. He stated that the Government had gradually expanded until it now was thoroughly acknowledged and obeyed in every county throughout the State; that in fact its jurisdiction covered every inch of soil in the State except that circumscribed space which echoed to the foot fall of the federal sentinel on the State House.

Gov. Hampton sought to impress upon the President that he had now the greatest opportunity that had ever fallen to the lot of any man to restore peace and confidence to the country and restore his name beloved by all good people throughout the land. He told the President that it was impossible for him to conceive the disastrous effects of delay in this important crisis. It caused the lodgment in the minds of the people of a feeling of uncertainty as to the future, which if continued much longer would end in the utter bankruptcy and ruin of every material interest of the State. While the troops remained as a menace to them an apprehension existed in their minds that bayonet government might be extended. In short it was useless to endeavor to restore confidence so long as this condition of affairs continued.

The President seemed deeply impressed with the views of Gov. Hampton, but did not assign any reason for his continued delay, but reiterated more than once that the whole matter would come out all right after a while.

During the conversation Mrs. Hayes entered the library, and was invited to remain by the President, when she took a pleasant part in the talk. Gov. Hampton, at the invitation of the President, remained to lunch and escorted Mrs. Hayes to the table. Afterwards, at the invitation of the President, Gov. Hampton took a long drive with him and Secretary Everts. As most of the President's time was occupied with Gov. Hampton, Mr. Chamberlain, though on hand and anxious to obtain an interview, was not given an opportunity. Gov. Hampton will see the President again with regard to the action to be taken in the South Carolina case.

It is understood that the President is ready to issue his order for the removal of the troops from the State House, but yielded to the wishes of certain members of his Cabinet, who asked for a little further delay. The object of these Cabinet members, as expressed by one of them, was to make Hampton plead as a suppliant for that which he has a right to demand. It is believed, however, that this delay will not last many hours longer, and that the order for the withdrawal of the troops from the State House will be issued not later than next Monday.

Gov. Hampton on his return will issue his proclamation for the assembling of the Legislature, and will go on regularly with his government. Civil process will then be resorted to to eject Chamberlain from the State House.

During the ride Gov. Hampton gave the President every assurance he could that the protection of the laws would be extended over white and black alike. He said to the President that he expected to divide the colored vote, and the President said he would retaliate by dividing the white vote. It is well to state that Gov. Hampton did not discuss his title to his office, but directed his remarks to the question of non-interference of the troops.

Gov. Hampton dined with Secretary Everts and Wornley's, and the two discussed the situation at much length. Gov. Hampton will return home to night, and as soon as the troops are withdrawn he will institute the suit of ejectment against Chamberlain. It is understood the latter will retire under protest. Gov. Hampton will to-day call on several of the members of the Cabinet. He will confer with the Attorney General as to the appointments in South Carolina under the department of justice.

Governor Hampton has received the greatest amount of courtesy and attention from all sides since the arrival. Whenever he has appeared in public crowds have surrounded him to testify their respect.

In the evening, about 5 o'clock Governor Chamberlain called upon the President by invitation and was accorded an interview. During this interview Secretary Schurz was present. He told Mr. Chamberlain that he had had an extended interview with Gen. Hampton, but that it would be necessary to have a still further consultation with that gentleman before he arrived at any conclusion regarding the probability of a compromise or agreement.

Letters from Richmond.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
RICHMOND, Va., March 29, 1877.—General Bradley T. Johnson, yesterday, in the Senate, made a telling speech against the whiskey bill. He said that the measure was passed by whip and spur, and that the Senators were bulldozed by unthinking people. He likened the tax to a toy that a father has brought home to his children, and it will be made much of for a few days, and then be discarded. He predicted that when the people understood the nature of the tax they would indignantly repudiate it because of its injustice. General Johnson went on further to argue that the act was oppressive to the poor man, and made him bear the onus of the taxation, and he wound up by saying that he was in favor of raising the revenue, but only by taxing all luxuries, and not by taxing only one.

Judge Graham also spoke strongly against the bill, and stigmatized it as belonging to the stuprum laws, which the history of the world proved never yielded any revenue, and were detrimental to the best interests of the community.

As many persons are ignorant of the Moffitt register, or bell punch, I will briefly describe it: The inventor of the punch thinks it is a wonderful piece of mechanism, and that his name will go down to posterity linked with Watts, Fulton and Stephenson. The punch is a kind of instrument that must be hung up in every bar room, and when the bar keeper has sold a drink he must turn the handle of the crank, and a needle marks it off on the index table. Now the inventor, being from the backwoods region, has a childlike confidence in human nature that is sublime, and he imagines that every bar keeper, though smarting under the great injustice and wrong done him, will reluctantly turn the crank of the d—n thing, as a Senator calls it, every time he passes a glass over the counter. The very contrivance is an unmitigated humbug and nuisance. We all know that the busy time for restaurateurs is in the night, and that the heaviest drinking is carried on in another room, outside the bar, and the only medium of communication is a waiter, who rushes in and orders so many cocktails, beers, and straight, and after he fills his orders, darts back to his customers. Now is there any sane man who thinks the bar-keeper will rob himself of his hard earned gains and mark off drinks when there is no one by. No, it cannot be done; any more than the gas meters could be left to the control of each house-keeper and householder, and who could turn back the index whenever they chose.

Gen. Lee voted for the liquor tax bill, but he did so only after he had made a strenuous effort before the Finance Committee to amend it by reducing the tax on beer, and for this he will receive the thanks and support of all the German element, whose interests he has endeavored to protect. It must be understood that any amendment tacked to the bill meant its utter defeat. The amendment might have been agreed to, but as the end of the session was near at hand the bill had to be passed as it was or not passed at all, and so it was pushed through as an express train goes over a rickety bridge, and those advocates of this piece of unjust legislation will find that they have done their political graves.

Senator Moffitt's whiskey punch will be a standing joke in Virginia for the next twenty years, and soon the street gamins will be singing the madrigal:

Punch brother, Punch! Punch with care;
Punch in the presence of the waitaire,
One little punch for the lager beer, &c.
Col. Crittenden is still in jail. The whole

affair is so incomprehensible that people cannot understand it. Look at the facts of the case: Here is a well-known gentleman of unblemished reputation, with high pride and bravery. He had a good paying position and he aspired to still higher honors. Col. Crittenden had all that makes life pleasant; love, family, and a host of friends, and he yet forfeited all that a man holds most dear, and voluntarily threw himself from the high public trust he occupied into a felon's cell, for what?—all for seventy-eight dollars; and what makes the affair more mysterious is that the forgery could not but be discovered as soon as the monthly accounts were balanced. We all can understand how a man can become a defaulter from powerful temptation, and the press often tells us of prominent men defaulting, but the sum is usually many thousands, sometimes millions, but when we look at a Virginia gentleman stealing \$78, we can only acknowledge that some human natures and actions beat us.

There is a great flutter in society here on a marriage that will take place on the 4th proximo—that is among the female portion, for men do not bother their heads about any nuptials except their own. The lady is a daughter of Mr. John Montague, who is the President of the Richmond Club, and the gentleman—I mean the expected happy fellow, for Talleyrand says that he who does not marry is a lucky dog, but he who does wed is a happy fellow—is Mr. Lefroy, of England, a new settler in Virginia. The wedded pair will go to Europe on a bridal tour.

All Richmond society is either dramatically or richly mad, and there will be a round of amateur performances as soon as Lent ceases. Next week there will be, in the National Theatre, Mendelssohn's Midsummer Night Dream, "on tableaus," for the benefit of St. Paul's Church. The music will be played by the most noted pianist of the time, Gustav Satter. Then there will be amateur theatricals by the Mozart Association, which is one of the most select clubs in Richmond, and numbers 400 members; the Garrick Club, another of the old 4th street clubs, and still another by the Othello Thespian Association, which last is composed of all the aristocratic, colored, persons in the city—no niggers niggers permitted to enter. "The Othello" will play "The Black Prince," "A Kiss in the Dark," "The Sons of Ham," "Baou and Greens," "Hamlet," and various other entertaining and amusing pieces.

The building season has opened suspiciously here, and many houses will be erected the coming year. Mr. Page has just moved in his palatial house on Franklin street, and its interior equals the exterior, as beautiful as it is. A man ought to be happy if he has a good digestion, a bad conscience, (which Hochelacut says is the secret of content,) and twenty thousand pounds a year.

RICHMOND, March 29.—The report of the special committee on the settlement made for Virginia with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company occupied the attention of the House all to-day to seven p. m., when a vote of 74 to 22 adopted the resolution of the minority report, as follows:

Be it resolved by the House of Delegates of Virginia, that his excellency the Governor of Virginia be, and he is hereby authorized and instructed to employ as counsel to examine into all matters pertaining to the contracts made by the board of public works with Bradley T. Johnson, Neilson Poe and John P. Poe, on February 27 and March 5, 1867, and their settlements under said contracts, and if in their opinion there are proper grounds for so doing the said Governor shall cause legal proceedings to be instituted by the Attorney General, in connection with such able counsel, to recover whatever balances may be due the State on account of collections made on her behalf by her attorneys, Bradley T. Johnson, Neilson Poe and John P. Poe from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

The Governor has approved the bill providing that the assessment of property in cities shall not be greater for municipal than for State purposes. The bill, however, does not effect assessments made prior to its passage.

In the Senate to-day the bill repealing sec. 3 of the act to incorporate the town of Waterford was passed.

Letter from King George.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
SHILOH, Va., March 27.—Since the conclusion of the great political farce which culminated in the inauguration of an eight by seven President on the 5th of March, our people have wisely withdrawn their attention from politics and addressed themselves with more than usual activity to their regular business avocations. So great has been the surfeit, and such the degree of nausea and disgust produced by the incessant party strife and turmoil of the past several months, they now turn with longing from any thing connected with national politics. Not so, however, with matters which affect more directly the interest of our dear old State. We had evidence of this last Friday in the large and intelligent audience, assembled upon a short notice, at the Court House, to hear an address upon public education from Dr. Wm. H. Ruffin, our distinguished Superintendent of Public Instruction. For nearly two hours the Doctor held the uninterrupted attention of his audience, as he sketched the origin and history of our school system, and argued the importance of public education as a great State necessity. His commanding presence and pleasing address rendered his presentation of the subject of "Public Education as a State Enterprise," involving the physical welfare as well as the moral and intelligent character and destiny of its people.

The appreciation by our citizens of this vital subject, as presented to Dr. Ruffin, was manifested by the closest attention and by repeated applause during the delivery of his address, and at the conclusion it found still more emphatic expression through a unanimous vote in favor of the following resolution presented by Mr. Charles Mason:

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of King George be emphatically due, and, through this meeting they are hereby tendered to Dr. Ruffin for his enlightened, able, patriotic and convincing address upon the subject of Public Education.

A Teachers' Institute, held on Thursday and continued Friday morning, was well attended by the teachers of the county, nineteen out of the twenty-two being present. Valuable instruction upon improved methods of teaching was given by Dr. Ruffin and Professor Edgar Critchfield, principal of public schools in Fredericksburg.

Major J. H. Hotchkiss was expected, but was unavoidably prevented by a summons to attend court as a witness, in Staunton.

Letter from Falls Church.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
FALLS CHURCH, Va., March 29.—I notice in your issue of the 27th inst. an article taken from the Washington Republican, relative to this place, which gave a glowing future to our already thriving and prosperous little village. While we are in sympathy with the proposed narrow gauge railroad, and sincerely hope the same may prove a success, we at the same time entertain fears that the parties who are working the matter are in the wrong way to succeed in getting what means they might

and ought to obtain from our section of the country along the proposed line. We are all of us within the limits of the corporation (with but very few exceptions) in favor of and anxious for a railroad direct to Washington, D. C., and while we know that there are persons in our midst who are abundantly able and have signified their willingness to subscribe to said railroad and do all that is necessary in our opinion to induce the company to build the road through this section, we think that they (the company) ought to be satisfied, and while this is so the effort to bond our corporation and burden us in our infancy with a debt that may hang over us perhaps for years, will meet with serious opposition on the 24th of April next, which time has been set by our Council to vote on the question of bonding the village of Falls Church for the sum of ten thousand dollars.

Mr. A. B. Nodine has arrived and is making extensive arrangements to open a large and commodious boarding house in the village, and has been fortunate in securing one of the most desirable locations in the place, surrounded as it is by a fine and natural lawn, abundance of shade, fruit trees of all kinds, and is also convenient to the Falls Church depot on the W. & O. R. R. We wish him success, and hope the institution may become permanent and lasting.

The oyster supper held at the new M. E. Church, last night, was a success notwithstanding the disagreeable winds which prevailed during the evening, and I am told that they will realize about \$40.

War Interest.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:—
It is an act of justice to His Honor, Judge Keith, to make the following statement of the history of the cases of Roberts' administrator vs. Cooke and Murphy vs. Gaskins' administrator, recently decided by the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, in which the judgments of the Circuit Court of Fauquier were reversed, and the act of the Legislature, authorizing the Courts to remit the war interest on debts, which had gone to judgments, &c., was declared unconstitutional.

The act of Assembly was approved on the 2nd of April, 1873. Judge Keith had previously decided, after repeated and most elaborate arguments, precisely as the Court of Appeals has in the above cases, "that in obligations to pay a certain sum of money on demand or on a given day interest is a legal incident of the debt, and that it never was the law of Virginia that Courts and juries had arbitrary power to remit or release interest." &c.

The provisions of the act of Assembly were in conflict with his rulings, and were designed to afford relief against them, and the rulings of such the Circuit Judges as had made similar decisions.

Upon a conference between His Honor and the members of the bar of Fauquier, at the April term, 1873, of the Circuit Court—a few days after the passage of the act—it was deemed advisable to obtain the judgment of the Court of Appeals upon the constitutionality as speedily as possible, that uniformity might be observed in all the circuits of the State and relief from payment of war interest be extended, *alike, to all debtors or to none.* And the writer of this communication was requested by the Judge and the bar, to examine the records of Fauquier Circuit Court and select and prepare cases in the mode prescribed by the act for the decision of His Honor at that term, and take appeals from his judgments to the term of the Court of Appeals, then being held, the Judge authorizing him to prepare the judgments without regard to his former rulings, in such form as would necessitate a determination, by the Court of Appeals, of the constitutionality of the act of Assembly.

For the accomplishment of this end it was deemed proper that the judgments should be contrary to the former rulings of the Court. The cases above referred to were prepared and judgments entered pro forma during the April term, 1873, and appeals were procured and docketed in the Court of Appeals during the spring term of that year.

The end has been attained, but less speedily than was hoped. Yours respectfully,
J. M. F.

Washington, March 26, 1877.

Foreign News.

LONDON, March 30.—A dispatch from Rome to the Times says the Pupal Nuncio at Vienna has sent to the Vatican a report of a conversation with Count Andrássy upon handing him the papers containing the recent allocation. Count Andrássy informed the Nuncio that the Austrian government would deeply interested in the welfare of the Holy See desired to avoid an internal embarrassment, and therefore confided in the Nuncio's prudence.

MONEY AND COMMERCIAL.

The financial status remains unchanged. Business recuperates slowly, if at all, and the want of a decided policy on the part of the Administration retards the anticipated revival of trade. Money is scarce in the community generally, owing to the stagnation in all branches of industry, while there is an abundance in the banks for all legitimate purposes and a willingness on their part to encourage the prosecution of business. In New York money is quoted as at 2 1/2 per cent. Gold remains at about last week's rate, and all the sales made yesterday were at 101 1/2. Governments are a shade higher for the new issue, but a little lower for the old; the fluctuations are, however, slight. In State bonds the transactions were limited. Virginia consols are steady, selling at 97 1/2. In local railroad securities there have been no sales reported for the past few days, and we quote nominally:

Orange, Alex. & Man., Ts. 75 3/4
Orange & Alex. G. 1st. 82 1/2
Orange & Alex. G. 2d. 70 1/2
Orange & Alex. S. 3d. 72 1/2
Orange & Alex. S. 4th. 30 3/4
Virginia & Tennessee G. 2d. 80 1/2
Virginia & Tennessee S. 81 1/2
Alexandria Corporation bonds 64 1/2

Prices of Produce in Alexandria.
FLOUR, Fine. 56 25 @ 55 00
Superfine. 62 25 @ 60 00
Extra. 67 25 @ 65 00
Family. 72 25 @ 70 00
Fancy brands. 80 00 @ 75 00
WHEAT, common to best. 1 25 @ 1 40
Good to prime. 1 50 @ 1 60
Choice. 1 60 @ 1 68
CORN, white. 3 48 @ 3 50
Mixed. 3 48 @ 3 50
Yellow. 3 48 @ 3 50
OATS. 42 @ 40
TURKEYS. 15 @ 16
BUTTER, prime. 22 @ 23
Common to middling. 20 @ 21
EGGS. 12 @ 13
IRISH POTATOES. 1 50 @ 1 75
ONIONS. 1 25 @ 1 40
DRIED CHERRIES, 1/2 lb. 12 @ 11
DRIED APPLES, 1/2 lb. 4 @ 5
GREEN APPLES, 1/2 lb. 2 40 @ 2 75
VEAL, CALVES. 4 00 @ 4 25
DRESSED HOGS. 6 00 @ 6 25
RACON, HOGS, country. 12 @ 13
Best sugar cured Hams. 15 @ 16
Butcher's Hams. 14 @ 14 1/2
Western. 14 @ 15 1/2
Sigsbee. 11 1/2 @ 12
Chomps. 8 @ 9
LARD. 12 @ 13 1/2
CLOVER SEED. 2 25 @ 2 50
Timothy. 2 00 @ 2 75
PLASTER, ground, per ton. 6 00 @ 6 50
Ground, in bags or bbls. 6 00 @ 7 00
Lump. 4 00 @ 5 00
SALT, G. A. (Liverpool). 1 00 @ 1 20
Fine. 1 75 @ 1 90
Turk's Island. 30 @ 40
WOOL, long unwashed. 28 @ 28
Washed. 34 @ 36
Merie, unwashed. 22 @ 25
Do. washed. 30 @ 32
SUMAC. 1 25 @ 1 50
HAY. 15 00 @ 15 50

Flour is in limited receipt, with a good demand, and prices are still at quotations, with an upward tendency. Wheat is remarkably advanced, and rates were made today at 104, being a jump of 5c since yesterday's offerings of 84 bushels, with other sales at 104 1/2. Corn continues dull, and we quote at 12 1/2. The price, however, for strictly choice is 12 3/4. The price of 1080 bushels. No sales of Rye reported, and light offerings. Oats 43 1/2. Country produce nominal, and but little coming to market. Seed quiet.

LYNCHBURG MARKET, March 29.—The market is quiet, with moderate receipts of wheat. Wheat is quoted at 12 1/2 to 12 3/4, and oats at 12 1/2 to 12 3/4. No sales of Rye reported, and light offerings. Oats 43 1/2. Country produce nominal, and but little coming to market. Seed quiet.

RICHMOND MARKET, March 29.—The market is quiet, with limited offerings, most of which are of wheat being direct to the mill, and not offered on "change." Sales of wheat at 120, 125 and 130, according to quality, and in fair demand, with sales of wheat at 120. Sales of Oats at 35. Nothing doing in the market.

FREDERICKSBURG MARKET, March 29.—The market is without change, and the receipts are limited. Quotations are as follows: Wheat 12 1/2 to 12 3/4, and oats at 12 1/2 to 12 3/4. No sales of Rye reported, and light offerings. Oats 43 1/2. Country produce nominal, and but little coming to market. Seed quiet.

BALTIMORE SUGAR AND COFFEE MARKET, March 29.—The market is active, and prices are advanced. Further sale of 333 bbls. Lower and higher grades of sugar at 12 1/2 to 13 1/2. Centrifugal sugar at 12 1/2 to 13 1/2. Coffee—Stock in first hands at 12 1/2 to 13 1/2. The market continues dull and heavy, and prices are increased by the receipt of the Rio de Janeiro, which has caused a decline in that market. Coffee is in light supply, and prices are holding their stocks of this description at some times, but for the lower grades the market is extremely heavy. We quote sales to-day, for various quotations, as follows: Job lot—Indiana. 12 1/2 to 13 1/2. Good. 12 1/2 to 13 1/2. Prime. 12 1/2 to 13 1/2. Choice to fancy. 12 1/2 to 13 1/2. (Gold, 60 days.)

ALEXANDRIA CATTLE MARKET, March 29.—Prices to-day ranged as follows: Cattle, very best, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2; good, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; thin Steers, Oxen and cows, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2; and rough cattle, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2. Hogs, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; good, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; and rough, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2. Sheep, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2; good, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2; and rough, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2. The market this week was a little better than last week, and prices were a shade better. Cattle were in light supply all the week, and the market was very slow, consequently the supply was not so large as last week, and prices were a shade better. Sheep were in light supply all the week, and the market was very slow, consequently the supply was not so large as last week, and prices were a shade better. Hogs were in light supply all the week, and the market was very slow, consequently the supply was not so large as last week, and prices were a shade better.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, March 29.—Receipts 2000 head. Among the receipts were four carloads of heavy cattle, three cars of light cattle, and one car of calves. The market was very slow, and prices were a shade better. Cattle were in light supply all the week, and the market was very slow, consequently the supply was not so large as last week, and prices were a shade better. Sheep were in light supply all the week, and the market was very slow, consequently the supply was not so large as last week, and prices were a shade better. Hogs were in light supply all the week, and the market was very slow, consequently the supply was not so large as last week, and prices were a shade better.

CALVES—Receipts 2500 head. Among the receipts were four carloads of heavy calves, three cars of light calves, and one car of calves. The market was very slow, and prices were a